

Table S-2: Net 100-year Global Warming Potentials for Select Ozone Depleting Substances*

| Gas | Direct | Net _{min} | Net _{max} |
|--------------------|--------|--------------------|--------------------|
| CFC-11 | 4,600 | (600) | 3,600 |
| CFC-12 | 10,600 | 7,300 | 9,900 |
| CFC-113 | 6,000 | 2,200 | 5,200 |
| HCFC-22 | 1,700 | 1,400 | 1,700 |
| HCFC-123 | 120 | 20 | 100 |
| HCFC-124 | 620 | 480 | 590 |
| HCFC-141b | 700 | (5) | 570 |
| HCFC-142b | 2,400 | 1,900 | 2,300 |
| CHCl ₃ | 140 | (560) | 0 |
| CCl ₄ | 1,800 | (3,900) | 660 |
| CH ₃ Br | 5 | (2,600) | (500) |
| Halon-1211 | 1,300 | (24,000) | (3,600) |
| Halon-1301 | 6,900 | (76,000) | (9,300) |

Source: IPCC (2001)

* Because these compounds have been shown to deplete stratospheric ozone, they are typically referred to as ozone depleting substances (ODSs). However, they are also potent greenhouse gases. Recognizing the harmful effects of these compounds on the ozone layer, in 1987 many governments signed the *Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer* to limit the production and importation of a number of CFCs and other halogenated compounds. The United States furthered its commitment to phase-out ODSs by signing and ratifying the Copenhagen Amendments to the *Montreal Protocol* in 1992. Under these amendments, the United States committed to ending the production and importation of halons by 1994, and CFCs by 1996. The IPCC Guidelines and the UNFCCC do not include reporting instructions for estimating emissions of ODSs because their use is being phased-out under the *Montreal Protocol*. The effects of these compounds on radiative forcing are not addressed in this report.